

The claims have also been amended slightly for clarity and to emphasize better that the invention is directed to a nano-imaging device and system. This is supported by the original specification (throughout), the original claims themselves (see, e.g., original Claim 1, page 9, line 2), and the original Swedish application from which the instant PCT application claims priority. Indeed, the title of the original Swedish application included the word NANOCAMERA in it (this word was inadvertently omitted from the title of the PCT application, and it will be inserted in a subsequent Article 34 Amendment).

The International Search Report uncovered only one reference: U.S. Patent No. 6,765,617 to Tangen et al. Applicant respectfully submits that Tangen neither anticipates nor renders obvious the claimed invention. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests a revised Written Opinion. Tangen is related solely to micro-cameras. By contrast, the instant invention is a nano-camera. The difference is not merely one of scale. If that were the case, then even Tangen would be unpatentable in light of an already known telescope array, the Very Large Array.

Applicant solves unique problems that Tangen does not even attempt to solve. The Tangen patent is a *micro* camera operating on Newtonian principles as do all other cameras. Applicant's invention is a *nano*-imaging device/camera as required in Claim 1 (both original and amended) and solves problems unique to photon and wave behavior at quantum levels, as recited in Claims 16-20. The inventive *nano*-camera admits only certain wavelengths of light based on aperture variation and diffraction at this sub-micron level. It therefore solves problems unique to *nano*-level light and in fact takes advantage of the principal to produce a spectrographic imaging device suitable to many other areas other than normal photography, such as spectrographic chemical analysis of a large field, and is applicable to instantaneous data transfer receiving and transmitting at megabyte and above levels via pattern recognition with its multiple parallel imbedded processors which solves problems in photon computing.

Furthermore, using the multiple imaging areas in other adjacent arrangements such as spectrographic spectroscopic chemical recognition, and in particular the 3D array division

PCT Appl'n No. US2005/008727
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recited in Claim 9, for example (and thus for precisely measuring distances) is nowhere mentioned in the Tangen patent.

Embodiments claimed in Applicant's inventive *nano*-camera of separated arrays communicating with one another by wire or wirelessly (e.g., Claims 22 and 23) is never touched on in Tangen. Moreover, this most important unique embodiment solves unique problems in surveillance by creating an "invisible" camera of widely separated apparent "dust" particle receptors. Also it solves problems where such high resolution is needed that it would be impractical to fabricate such a large sheet of elements, such as in astronomy where elements may be separated by huge distances, in order to achieve sufficient parallax i.e. distance measurement and resolution.

Applicant hereby petitions for any extension of time which may be required to maintain the pendency of this case, and any additional required fee for such extension is to be charged to USPTO Deposit Account No. **02-2105**.

Dated: November 29, 2005

Respectfully submitted,



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